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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	MARY O'CONNOR,)	Case No. CV 12-9403 GHK(JC)
12	Plaintiff,)	MEMORANDUM OPINION AND
13	v.)	ORDER DISMISSING ACTION
14	DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN)	
15	AND FAMILY SERVICES, et al.,)	
16	Defendants.)	

17 On November 1, 2012, plaintiff Mary O'Connor ("plaintiff"), who is
18 proceeding *pro se*, paid the filing fee and filed a Complaint raising multiple claims
19 against multiple defendants ("Complaint"). The Complaint reflects that plaintiff's
20 address is: P.O. Box 40301, Pasadena, CA 91114 ("Address of Record"). A
21 notice issued on December 27, 2012 and an order issued on January 7, 2013 were
22 sent to plaintiff at her Address of Record, but were returned by the Postal Service as
23 undeliverable and received by the Clerk on February 7, 2013. (Docket Nos. 3-8).
24 Accordingly, on February 12, 2013, the assigned Magistrate Judge issued an order
25 ("February 12 Order" or "Order to Show Cause") directing plaintiff, by not later
26 than February 22, 2013, to update the Address of Record and to show cause why
27 this action should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution. The February 12 Order,
28 which was sent to plaintiff at her Address of Record, also expressly

1 cautioned that the failure timely to comply therewith might result in the dismissal of
2 this action for want of prosecution and/or failure to comply with such order. On
3 February 19, 2013, the February 12 Order was returned by the Postal Service as
4 undeliverable.

5 Pursuant to Local Rule 41-6, a party proceeding *pro se* is required to keep
6 the Court apprised of her current address at all times. Local Rule 41-6 provides in
7 pertinent part:

8 A party proceeding *pro se* shall keep the Court and opposing parties
9 apprised of such party's current address and telephone number, if any,
10 and e-mail address, if any. If mail directed by the Clerk to a *pro se*
11 plaintiff's address of record is returned undelivered by the Postal
12 Service, and if, within fifteen (15) days of the service date, such
13 plaintiff fails to notify, in writing, the Court and opposing parties of
14 said plaintiff's current address, the Court may dismiss the action with
15 or without prejudice for want of prosecution.

16 In the instant case, more than fifteen (15) days have passed since the notice
17 issued on December 27, 2012 and the order issued on January 7, 2013 were sent to
18 plaintiff at her Address of Record, and returned by the Postal Service. To date,
19 plaintiff has not notified the Court of her current address. Nor, presumably
20 because it was returned undelivered, has plaintiff timely responded to the Order to
21 Show Cause.

22 The Court has the inherent power to achieve the orderly and expeditious
23 disposition of cases by dismissing actions for failure to prosecute. See Link v.
24 Wabash R.R., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30 (1962). In determining whether to dismiss an
25 action for lack of prosecution, a court must consider several factors: (1) the
26 public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to
27 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to defendants; (4) the public policy
28 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic

alternatives. Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440 (9th Cir. 1988); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986).

The Court finds that the first two factors – the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court’s interest in managing the docket, weigh in favor of dismissal. The Court cannot hold this case in abeyance indefinitely based on plaintiff’s failure to notify the Court of her correct address. See Carey, 856 F.2d at 1441 (“It would be absurd to require the district court to hold a case in abeyance indefinitely just because it is unable, through plaintiff’s own fault, to contact the plaintiff to determine if his reasons for not prosecuting his lawsuit are reasonable or not.”). The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. Anderson v. Air West, Inc., 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor, the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits, is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, given the Court’s inability to communicate with plaintiff based on her failure to keep the Court apprised of her current address, no lesser sanction is feasible. See Musallam v. United States Immigration Service, 2006 WL 1071970 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 24, 2006).

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that this action is dismissed for lack of prosecution.

DATED: 2/26/13



 HONORABLE GEORGE H. KING
 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE